

Supplemental Material to:

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Templating effect in DNA proximity ligation enables use of non-bioorthogonal chemistry in biological fluids

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

for

Templating Effect in DNA Proximity Ligation Enables use of Non-Bioorthogonal Chemistry in Biological Fluids

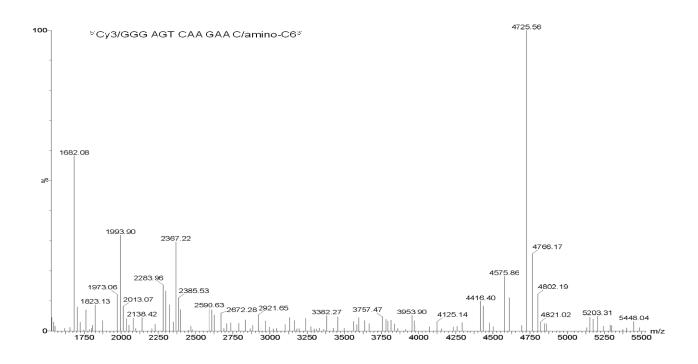
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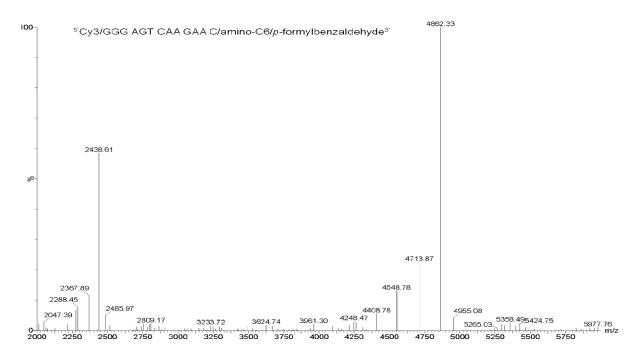


Fig. S1. MALDI-TOF Spectra. DNA **1** was analyzed by MALDI-TOF in linear positive mode cald [M+H]⁺ 4859, found 4862. Regular starting strand DNA found 4726.

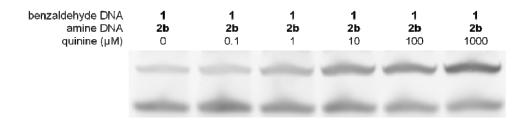


Fig. S2. Denaturing PAGE Showing Quinine Dose-Dependent Ligation. Conditions: 0.5 μM **1**, 2.0 μM **2b**, 30 mM TAPS, pH 8.2, 15 mM NaCl, 100 mM NaBH₃CN, 1.5 h at 22 °C.

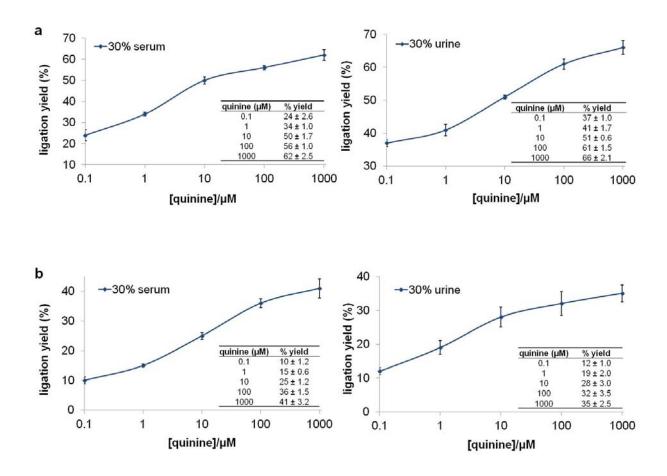


Fig. S3. Yield of Ligated Product as a Function of Quinine Concentration. Error bars represent standard deviation of three independent trials. Conditions in 30% serum or 30% urine: **a)** 0.5 μM **1**, 2.0 μM **2b**, 30 mM TAPS, pH 8.2, 15 mM NaCl, 100 mM NaBH₃CN, 1.5 h at 22 °C. **b)** 0.5 μM **1**, 2.0 μM **2b**, 30 mM TAPS, pH 8.2, 15 mM NaCl, 100 mM NaBH₃CN, 1.0 h at 22 °C.

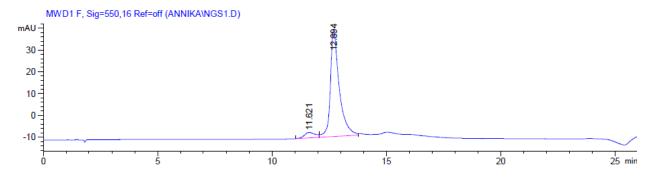


Fig. S4. HPLC Spectrum of DNA 1. HPLC was set at a 2 mL/min flow rate starting with 95:5 TEAA:acetonitrile and changing to 70:30 TEAA:acetonitrile over a period of 16 minutes. DNA 1 was collected at a retention time of 12.694 minutes.